329 The greatest increase of employment in
464 recent years has been in the metal industry, due to the war reparations which had to be delivered principally in the form of machines, ships, loco-
466 motives, etc. After World War II production and working capacity showed a serious decline and, to help matters, Factory Committees were established, consisting of representatives of the employer, the workers and the staff. A Factory Committee forms a kind of advisory body dealing with questions relating to the economy and output of the industry, labor conditions, the effective use of fuel and raw materials, and proper marketing of the products. It also strives to promote the professional skill of the laborers and serves as arbitrator in labor disputes.

433 The gross value of the output by the various industrial groups in 1949 ranked as follows:

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	Mill. marks	Percentage of output value
Metal industry	67.927	26.0
Stone, clay and glass industries	10,808	4.1
Chemical industry	8,979	3.5
Leather and rubber industries	30,176	11.6
Paper industry	41,652	16.0
Wood industry	38,866	14.9
Foodstuffs, beverage and tobacco industries	40,403	15.5
Power and electric plants, gas and water works	6,630	2.5
Printing industry	4,654	1.8
Other industries	133	0.1

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241 The productivity of agriculture in Finland is comparatively low, primarily because of the harsh climatic conditions. Especially after the

433 241 last war the loss of the Karelian territory--among the most fertile in Finland--the lack of labor power and fertilizer, and particularly unfavorable weather conditions played havoc with 231 agriculture. Livestock raising is not hampered by the climate to the same extent as is farming, and in pre-war years Finland was an important 433 439 241 exporter of dairy products. The following table shows the output of some agricultural products in 1936-39 and 1951 in mill. kgs. (+ = imports, - = exports).

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Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Butter	Cheese	Beef	Pork	Eggs
1936-1939, av.	210	353	189	754	1337	55	10	52	56	18
	+88	+45	+ 1	+11	+ 2	- 15	- 6	- 1	- 3	- 8
1951	291	234	187	722	1210	58	15	69	55	15
	+190	+114	+ 6	+17	-	- 8	- 8	-	+ 1	+ 1

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241 Since the war agriculture and animal husbandry have improved considerably. This is shown, for example, in the increase in the number of tractors from the pre-war 3000 to 16,000 and of milking machines from a negligible number to over 3000. The terrain, however, limits the use of machinery in agriculture. Except for the Ostrobothnian coastal area there are no vast plains in Finland, but the fields are cleared out in

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,

Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

241 Agriculture in Finland is hampered by a hard climate and meager soil. The northern limits for cultivation of crops such as autumn and spring wheat, sugar beets, turnips, oats, rye, barley and potatoes cross the territory of Finland. In Sweden, for example, 80 per cent of the total crops are grown in regions farther south than the southernmost parts of Finland.

[423] The holdings in Finland are small in size, and as a whole farming is closely connected with livestock raising and forestry, both of which are

•433 241 more profitable than the actual farming. The output of agriculture and its relation to real consumption is indicated in Subparagraph 1q, Public Welfare.[1] The loss of farmlands caused by the

[1] [see p. 303, cat 116-- Analyst]

433 241 war naturally resulted in a further decline in productivity. If the agricultural production of the years 1937-39 is represented as 100, that of the year 1945 was 63, of 1946 62, 1948 82, and 1951 90.

241 423 In the year 1941 there were altogether 347,420 holdings in Finland, of which 102,731 had less than one hectare (2.471 acres). Some 64,680 holdings were of a size from 1 to 3 hectares, 43,219 from 3 to 5 and 63,964 from 5 to 10 hectares.

241 243 The trend of agriculture during the time of independence has been to adapt certain species of grain to withstand the harsh climatic conditions. This is especially true of the spring wheat, which during the thirties rose to an equal position with rye as the most important species of grain.

ooo The Finnish farmers are generally willing to